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the Atlantic Coast. Estimating the population of the entire country to be 375,000, and that of Zelaya and Cabo Gracias a Dios to be 40,000, the mortality ratio per 1,000 of population was 14.27.

Over 39 per cent of the births were illegitimate. In each of the Departments of Granada, Rivas, and Chinandega, and the town of San Juan del Norte, there were more illegitimate than legitimate births. The following table shows the number of births in each Department:

Localities.	Births.		Total.	Per cent illegitimate.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
Granada	351	529	880	60.1
San Juan del Norte	28	85	63	55.5
Rivas	375	472	847	55.7
Chinandega.....	257	289	546	52.9
Masaya.....	469	384	853	45.0
Managua	237	195	432	45.1
Carazo.....	439	300	739	40.5
Nueva Segovia	609	428	1,127	37.9
Leon	484	282	766	36.8
Esteli.....	494	247	741	33.3
Chontales.....	939	451	1,390	32.4
Jinotega.....	623	217	840	25.8
Matagalpa	991	319	1,310	24.3
Totals.....	6,386	4,148	10,534	

There are probably not to exceed 10,000 white persons in the country, or 1 to every 37 Indians, negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

The statistics for 1895 give the Indians 36 per cent each of the births and deaths and 32 per cent of the marriages.

During the two years ended October 31, 1890, there were 21,861 births, 9,813 deaths, and 3,200 marriages.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O'HARA,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report 165.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 17, 1896.*

The different epidemics which actually exist in Constantinople show no signs of any abatement. On the contrary, diphtheria and scarlet fever are spreading more and more. I have to repeat what I have already written in my previous reports, that scarlet fever, in the majority of cases, runs its course without rash and exceedingly often without fever. The case is known only when scarlatinal nephritis breaks out. The mortality from this disease seems to be rather light, though there are registered one or two scarlet fever deaths every day. Besides the two above-mentioned diseases, there exist many cases of influenza and whooping cough. The weather continues to be very damp and bad.

The sanitary news from the different provinces is good. From Assyria, also, we have received good sanitary news. It seems that the reported bubonic plague did not break out this year. The reports of the different military physicians have been very contradictory on this matter. The sanitary physician sent there has not yet reached the country. Meanwhile a sanitary ward has arrived from Assyria to Djeddah, where he

has reported that last September at Slelmi, a village of 50 dwellings, in Assy, in the district of Benishehir, a disease broke out, the symptoms of which were high fever, drowsiness, and strong pains on the loin; no diarrhea or hemorrhage, neither bubos. Now we have to await the medical report of the sanitary physician, who is still traveling, in order to reach the country.

I had an interview with Dr. Von During, who is the professor of dermatology in the military medical school of Constantinople, and who has just arrived here from a journey which he undertook by order of the Turkish Government in some provinces of Asia Minor, namely, Costamuni, Tsmidt, and Angora. Three years ago he forwarded a report to the Turkish Government that 50 per cent of the patients who lie in the dermatological ward of the military hospital of Haidar Pasha are suffering from syphilis. These soldiers came from the vilayet of Costamuni, where nearly all the inhabitants are suffering from this disease. It seems that in the other vilayets, out of 20,000 recruits, 8,000 are invalided; in the vilayet of Costamuni, out of 30,000 soldiers, the invalided amount to 18,000, and this on account of syphilis. It seems that it is rather common to meet in the streets of the different cities and vilayets there persons without their noses, and those whose faces show scars caused by syphilis.

The above-mentioned Dr. Von During started from Constantinople with the mission to go and inspect that country, and he stayed there nearly four months. He observed in the villages and cities all along the coast of the Black Sea from Erezly to Samsoun more than 80 per cent of the inhabitants presenting tertiary syphilis. He is preparing a report on the matter, which report I hope I will be able to forward to the Department. It seems that syphilis is so widely spread all over Asia Minor, especially among that population, namely, the Moslem, that it is not possible to calculate the consequences of such a state of affairs. It is said that syphilis was imported into the above-mentioned provinces by Turkish and Russian soldiers in 1830.

The epidemic of bubonic plague in Bombay is spreading more and more. It has caused such a panic in that town that many of the population have fled. It is to be feared that the epidemic will be imported into Turkey through the travelers who, from Bombay, land at Bassorah, or in the Persian ports of Bende-Bushir, Bender Abbas, and Mohamara. At the last sitting of the international sanitary commission it was decided that the ships coming from Bombay or from the Persian coast to Bassorah have to undergo a ten days' quarantine, and the wearing apparel of the travelers, as well as that of the crew, has to be submitted to a thorough disinfection. Passengers who arrive by land from Persia, from Mohamara, to the Turko Persian frontier will be driven back.

Pilgrims who, from Bombay, go to Camaran, on the Red Sea, will have their wearing apparel disinfected when they land at Camaran, and a second time when they embark for Djeddah. The sanitary inspector of Camaran has forwarded a report, in which, among other things, he writes concerning the sanitary steps taken by the Anglo-Indian sanitary authorities, about the space that every pilgrim has to have on board. It was decided that every pilgrim ought to have a space of 9 square feet; but until now the pilgrims were thronged on board the ships without taking into consideration the sanitary exigencies. Now, according to the new steps, there will be 12 square feet for every pilgrim. Before the embarkation of the pilgrims they are examined by physicians, and disinfected.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.